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can follow only on an understanding of both the economic factors and the character of the people. The latter part of the book is a compendium of trade and transportation statistics of the various countries, and diagrammatic presentation of commerce relations. There is an abundance of facts in the book and a practical interpretation of them, but there are few suggestions beyond those current in newspapers and popular discussion.

The Cause and Cure of Crime. By CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.
Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1914. 16mo, pp. 170. \$0.50 net.

Dr. Henderson's emphasis in this his latest discussion of the problems of criminality is on the contention that crime is not a disease of the body or mind, but that it is a free act of a responsible person and is preventable if subjected to the intelligence of modern knowledge and right methods. He believes that greater stress should be laid on the influence of evil environment and on the lack of education and of right home conditions in the creation of criminals, and that reformation is needed in present systems of procedure. There is also need of psychological laboratories in schools, courts, reformatories, and prisons, of work colonies for alcoholics and delinquents, of a better legal basis for prison regulation, and of the training of the police in the prevention of crime. Students, members of courts, and police officers for whom this book was intended should find here valuable suggestions for the prophylactic methods on which their efforts should be expended.

Alsace and Lorraine. By RUTH PUTNAM. New York: Putnam, 1915.
8vo, pp. viii+208. \$1.25.

This small book gives the significant events that have marked the political histories of Alsace and Lorraine from the time when Caesar expelled Ariovistus, in 58 B.C., to the final cession of the territory by France to Germany in 1871. In tracing the political history there is inevitably traced as well the changes in sympathies and national feeling. This is the book's particular interest at this time when so much discussion is centered around the fate that awaits these provinces after the war. The author thinks it would be extremely difficult to say which political affiliation, French or German, would now suit the provinces, for their allegiance is drawn in both directions.